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## Economic Commission for Europe

### Inland Transport Committee

#### Working Party on Inland Water Transport

##### Working Party on the Standardization of Technical and Safety Requirements in Inland Navigation

###### Fifty-first session

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Item 3 (a) of the provisional agenda

##### **Standardization of technical and safety requirements in inland navigation: European Code for Inland Waterways (CEVNI) (Resolution No. 24, revised)**

## **Responses to the questionnaire on regional and national special requirements**

### **Transmitted by Belarus**

#### **I. Mandate**

1. This document is submitted in line with cluster 5: Inland Waterway Transport, paragraph 5.1 of the programme of work 2016-2017 (ECE/TRANS/2016/28/Add.1) adopted by the Inland Transport Committee at its seventy-eighth session on 26 February 2016.
2. The document presents the responses to the questionnaire on regional and national special requirements from the Ministry of Transport and Communications of Belarus.



## II. Responses to the questionnaire on regional and national special requirements

### A. Part I. Information on special requirements deviating from CEVNI in accordance with Chapter 9 “Regional and National Special Requirements”

<i>Article</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Additional information</i>
<b>Chapter 1, “General provisions”</b>		
With respect to article 1.01 (a) 5, does your Administration state in the ship’s certificate that the vessel is a high-speed vessel?	Yes	
Does your Administration use a different definition of “high-speed vessel”?	Yes	A high-speed vessel is any motorized vessel, except vessels with main engine output of less than 55 kW and gross tonnage of less than 80 register tonnes, that is capable of movement at a speed of more than 40 km/h in relation to the surface of still water, when specified in the vessel’s certificate of fitness for navigation.
With respect to article 1.01 (a) 10, does your Administration use the term “small size craft” as a subcategory of “small craft”?	No	The term “small craft” is not used. The Inland Water Transport Code of Belarus provides that: “A small size craft is a vessel not exceeding 20 metres in length, with no more than 12 persons allowed on board.”
With respect to article 1.01 (a) 11, does your Administration use a different definition of “water bike”?	Yes	The term “water bike” is not used. The Inland Waterway Navigation Code of Belarus uses the term “hydro cycle”, with a definition corresponding to that of “water bike” in CEVNI.
With respect to article 1.01 (a) 12, does your Administration use a different definition of term “sports or pleasure craft”?	No	There is no definition of the terms “sports craft” or “pleasure craft” in Belarusian legislation related to inland water transport.
With respect to article 1.02, does your Administration waive the provisions of article 1.02 in case of certain assemblies of floating material and non-motorized vessels in certain side-by-side formations?	No	The rules governing boatmasters in Belarus conform to article 1.02 of CEVNI.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Additional information</i>
<p>With respect to article 1.09, does your Administration prescribe other provisions concerning age for steering small craft?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Inland Water Transport Code and the Inland Waterway Navigation Code provide that: “Persons of not less than 16 years of age may operate small size craft, except small size motorized craft. Persons under the age of 16 may operate small size craft, except small size motorized craft, when participating in sporting or recreational events conducted by official sports organizations or other sporting events or when engaged in sports training in specialized training facilities, Olympic training colleges and specialized sports clubs. “Persons of not less than 18 years of age with medical authorization may operate small size motorized craft if they have passed a test of their knowledge of the rules for the operation of small size motorized craft and have a certificate of competence for operators of small size motorized craft or an International Certificate for Operators of Pleasure Craft.”</p>
<p>With respect to article 1.10, para. 1, does your Administration require other documents to be on board the vessel, including but not limited to?</p> <p>(a) Certificate on the release of the logbooks;</p> <p>(b) Certificate of installation and functioning of tachograph and its records as required;</p> <p>(c) Radar certificate;</p> <p>(d) Certificate confirming installation and functioning of radar device and rate-of-turn indicator;</p> <p>(e) Radiotelephone certificate delivered according to the relevant international and regional agreements;</p> <p>(f) Certificate on frequency allocation;</p> <p>(g) Handbook on radiotelephony in inland navigation (general part and regional part);</p> <p>(h) A duly completed book of oil control;</p> <p>(i) Certificate for boilers and auxiliaries for vessels;</p> <p>(j) Certificate for liquefied gas installations;</p> <p>(k) Certificate for electrical equipment;</p>		<p>The Inland Water Transport Code and the Inland Waterway Navigation Code provide that a vessel registered in the Belarus State Register of Shipping must carry the following papers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate of the right to fly the flag of Belarus;</li> <li>• Certificate of ownership of the vessel;</li> <li>• Certificate of fitness for navigation indicating the vessel’s classification or with the classification certificate appended;</li> <li>• A list of the members of the ship’s crew (crew list);</li> <li>• Ship’s log (unified log);</li> <li>• Engine room logbook (for power-driven vessels operated by crew members not working with multiple competences);</li> <li>• Ship sanitation certificate;</li> <li>• Ship inspection record book;</li> <li>• Vessel’s oil, sewage and waste pollution prevention certificates;</li> <li>• Ship radio station licence;</li> <li>• Minimum safe manning certificate (for motorized vessels).</li> </ul> <p>Vessels navigating outside Belarus shall bear, in addition to the documents referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, the documents stipulated in the international treaties to which</p>

<i>Article</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Additional information</i>
<p>(l) Verification certificate for portable fire extinguishers and fixed fire extinguisher installations;</p> <p>(m) Verification certificate for cranes;</p> <p>(n) The documents referred to in sections 8.1.2.1, 8.1.2.2 and 8.1.2.3 of ADN;</p> <p>(o) Certificate confirming stability for the transport of containers;</p> <p>(p) Certificate on duration and local boundary of the construction site, where the worksite craft is allowed to be used;</p> <p>(q) Certificates for engines, including the type-approval certificate and the engine parameter protocol;</p> <p>(r) Certificates for mooring cables;</p> <p>(s) Certificate confirming installation and functioning of the inland AIS equipment.</p>		<p>Belarus is a party. The documents stipulated in the international treaties of Belarus shall be issued by the State body so authorized by the Government of Belarus.</p> <p>Combined (sea-river) navigation vessels entering maritime routes (except craft entering river estuaries with maritime navigation rules) shall carry, in addition to the documents set out in parts 1 and 2 of this article, the documents referred to in the Belarus Merchant Marine Code.</p> <p>A vessel registered in the small ships registry must carry a ship certificate and a certificate authorizing the vessel for operation, confirming it as a small size craft deemed fit for service following a technical survey.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 2, “Marks and Draught Scales on Vessels; Tonnage Measurement”</b></p>		
<p>With respect to article 2.02, does your Administration prescribe other provisions for small craft which are neither motorized nor sailing craft and for sailboards or small sailing craft less than 7 m long?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Inland Waterway Navigation Code provides that:</p> <p>“Vessels, except rowing boats, canoes and inflatable boats of a weight of up to 225 kilogrammes, must bear the following identification marks on the hull or on firmly attached boards or plates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The name or number of the vessel for inland waterway vessels and mixed (sea-river) navigation vessels;</li> <li>• The registration number assigned to the vessel at the time of State registration;</li> <li>• The port of registry for vessels navigating outside of Belarus.</li> </ul> <p>Vessels intended for the carriage of goods must additionally show the vessel’s tonnage, and passenger vessels must show the maximum permissible number of passengers.”</p>

<i>Article</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Additional information</i>
With respect to article 2.05, does your Administration require application of the European Identification Number (ENI), if applicable, on anchors as an identification mark?	No	The Inland Waterway Navigation Code provides that the anchors of vessels, except vessels with a main engine power of up to 55 kW and (or) gross tonnage of up to 80 register tonnes, must bear the shipowner's identification marks in indelible characters.
<b>Chapter 3, "Visual Signals (Marking) on Vessels"</b>		
With respect to section II of Chapter 3, does your Administration waive the requirements for vessels under way to carry day markings?	Yes	The requirements for vessels under way to carry day markings are waived under national inland waterway transport legislation.
With respect to article 3.08 para. 1, does your Administration:		
(a) Prescribe other stern lights?	Yes	The Inland Waterway Navigation Code provides that a stern light shall be placed amidships on the stern. Two stern lights shall be placed horizontally on the same plane. Three stern lights shall be placed in the form of an isosceles triangle with a horizontal base. The top light shall be placed amidships and the two lower lights as close as possible to the sides.
(b) Prescribe a height of less than 5 meters prescribed in paragraph (a)?	No	
With respect to article 3.09 para. 1 (a), does your Administration prescribe a height of less than 5 meters?	No	The Inland Waterway Navigation Code provides that a masthead light on a motorized vessel (the lower one where there are two or more lights on a single mast), except for lower masthead lights on pushers or tugs, must be placed amidships no less than 1 metre above the side lights, and no less than 0.5 m above the side lights on vessels of a length of over 20 m.
With respect to article 3.10 para. 1, does your Administration:		
(a) Prescribe the use of bright lights on narrow waterways?	No	The Inland Waterway Navigation Code does not prescribe the carriage of bright lights on narrow waterways.
(b) Authorize the pusher to carry the masthead lights and the side lights?	Yes	The Inland Waterway Navigation Code of Belarus provides that pushers must carry the following lights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three masthead lights in an isosceles triangle with a horizontal base, in a plane, and the upper light placed amidships;</li> </ul>

Article	Yes/No	Additional information
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Side lights;</li> <li>• Three stern lights in a triangle with a horizontal base and a towing light above (a towing light alone is sufficient for vessels of a width of up to 5 m).</li> </ul> Pushed vessels shall carry the following lights: Single vessels — one masthead light at the bow; Convoys — one masthead light at the bow of each leading vessel.
<p>With respect to article 3.11, does your Administration consider a side-by-side formation whose greatest dimensions do not exceed 110 m in length and 23 m in width as a single motorized vessel?</p>	No	
<p>With respect to article 3.14, para. 1, does your Administration:</p> <p>(a) In the case of seagoing vessels operating only temporarily in inland navigation areas, authorize the use of the day and night signals prescribed in the Recommendations on the Safe Transport of Dangerous Cargoes and Related Activities in Port Areas adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee of the International Maritime Organization (by night an all-round fixed red light and by day flag “B” of the International Code of Signals), instead of the signals prescribed in paras. 1, 2 and 3 of the article?</p> <p>(b) Prescribe red lights instead of blue lights?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Seagoing vessels do not enter inland navigation areas and there is no legislation regulating such movement.</p> <p>Paragraph 57 of the Inland Waterway Navigation Code provides that single motorized vessels under way and motorized vessels with an activated propulsion system following an auxiliary motorized vessel shall carry the following lights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One masthead light (vessels of 50 m or more in length shall carry a second masthead light placed abaft of and higher than the forward light);</li> <li>• Side lights;</li> <li>• Three stern lights in the form of a triangle with a horizontal base (for vessels of up to 5 m in width, a single stern light placed amidships);</li> </ul>

Article	Yes/No	Additional information
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A yellow scintillating light placed higher than the masthead light (for passenger motorized vessels in water-displacement mode operating across a waterway or on urban lines within port waters).</li> </ul> <p>Vessels under way transporting dangerous goods or that have not been degassed following the transport of such goods shall carry lights in accordance with paragraph 57 of the Inland Waterway Navigation Code and a red masthead light placed below the forward white masthead light.</p> <p>Pushers (or tugs) that use cables to tow or that push vessels transporting dangerous goods or vessels that have not been degassed after transporting such goods shall carry the following lights, in addition to the lights prescribed in the Code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When using cables to tow: a red masthead light placed higher than the white masthead lights;</li> <li>• When pushing: a red masthead light instead of the upper white masthead light at the top of the triangle;</li> <li>• When towing (or pushing) a mixed convoy (different types of vessels): one red masthead light placed higher than the white masthead lights.</li> </ul>
With respect to article 3.16, does your Administration prescribe another marking?	No	<p>The Inland Waterway Navigation Code provides that ferry-boats which do not move independently shall carry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A white all-round light;</li> <li>• A yellow all-round light placed not less than 1 m higher than the white light.</li> </ul> <p>Ferry-boats that move independently shall carry the lights stipulated in paragraph 57 of the Inland Waterway Navigation Code of Belarus and a yellow all-round scintillating light placed above the masthead light.</p> <p>Paragraph 57 of the Inland Waterway Navigation Code of Belarus provides that single motorized vessels under way and motorized vessels with an activated propulsion system following an auxiliary motorized vessel shall carry the following lights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One masthead light (vessels of more than 50 m in length shall carry a second masthead light placed abaft of and higher than the forward light);</li> <li>• Side lights;</li> </ul>

Article	Yes/No	Additional information
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three stern lights in the form of a triangle with a horizontal base (for vessels of up to 5 m in width, one stern light amidships);</li> <li>• A yellow scintillating light placed higher than the masthead light (for passenger motorized vessels in water-displacement mode operating across a waterway or on urban lines within port waters).”</li> </ul>
With respect to article 3.20, para. 4, does your Administration prescribe that small craft other than ship’s boats do not need to carry the black ball by day?	No	
With respect to article 3.27, does your Administration prescribe a yellow scintillating light instead of the blue for fire-fighting and rescue vessels?	No	The Inland Waterways Navigation Code provides that vessels of the navigation safety agency, the supervisory authorities, other government agencies and the State Inspectorate for Small Craft, and vessels designated to conduct accident rescue or water rescue and search work, when on their way to bring assistance, may, while not departing from the requirements of the Code concerning visual marking for the vessels concerned, display a blue scintillating all-round light at any time.
<b>Chapter 4, “Sound Signals; Radiotelephony; Navigation Devices”</b>		
With respect to article 4.05, does your Administration apply the harmonized national technical and operational requirements for radiotelephone installations on board inland navigation vessels in the framework of a Regional Arrangement based on the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)?	No	The technical and operational requirements for radiotelephone installations on inland navigation vessels are established by the State River Transport Telecommunications Inspectorate of Belarus in the frequency operating range 300.0-336.0 MHz.
With respect to article 4.06, does your Administration allow on certain inland waterways high-speed vessels to operate in daytime and at a visibility of 1 km and more without being fitted with radar equipment and a rate-of-turn indicator?	Yes	There is no legal provision for the use of radar equipment or rate-of-turn indicators.
With respect to article 4.07, does your Administration allow:  (a) Using AIS Class A instead of Inland AIS?  (b) Using AIS Class B; if yes, for which vessel type?	No	The use of AIS is not regulated by legislation in Belarus.



<i>Article</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Additional information</i>
(c) Switching off AIS equipment on stationary vessels, when cargo loading and unloading operations are held or in other cases?		
(d) Derogations from para. 1 for vessels or groups of vessels other than specified in subparas. (a)-(d) depending on their dimensions, purpose, operation mode?		
(e) Using local frequencies instead of AIS 1 (161.975 MHz) and AIS 2 (162.025 MHz)?		
<b>Chapter 5, “Waterway Signs and Marking”</b>		
With respect to article 5.01, para. 2, does your Administration regulate navigation on certain sections by also using special signs at control posts?	Yes	
<b>Chapter 6, “Rules of the Road”</b>		
With respect to article 6.02, does your Administration prescribe specific rules applicable to small craft?	No	
Does your Administration prescribe specific rules applicable to pleasure or sport craft?	No	
With respect to article 6.04, does your Administration prescribe special exceptions to the rules on the meeting of the vessels?	No	
With respect to article 6.05, does your Administration prescribe special rules for the meeting of vessels?	No	
With respect to article 6.08, does your Administration prescribe that, if the signs referred to in para. 2 above cannot be displayed, vessels shall stop and wait until authorization to proceed is given by representatives of the competent authorities?	No	

<i>Article</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Additional information</i>
With respect to article 6.11, para. (b), does your Administration stipulate an exception for the situation when one of the convoys is a side-by-side formation whose maximum dimensions do not exceed 110 m x 23 m?	No	
With respect to article 6.22 bis, does your Administration prescribe special rules for navigation when passing floating equipment at work, or grounded or sunken vessels, and vessels whose ability to manoeuvre is limited?	Yes	<p>The Inland Waterway Navigation Code provides that grounded convoys or motorized vessels shall carry the prescribed “stationary vessel” lights (motorized vessels of up to 5 m in width and non-motorized vessels of up to 50 m in length: a white all-round light on the mast; motorized vessels of over 5 m in width: a white all-round light on the bow, two stern lights placed horizontally and a white light on the navigation bridge on the fairway side with a 180° arc; non-motorized vessels of over 50 m in length: an all-round white light at the bow and an all-round white light at the stern); and in addition, as a floating navigation signal, if the vessel is in the fairway and other vessels are able to pass alongside it, it shall carry one white or red light on the part of the vessel situated in the fairway, in accordance with the regulations for the illumination of floating navigation signals.</p> <p>If other vessels are not able to pass alongside a non-motorized vessel, the pusher (or tug) may not leave the vessel and must warn other vessels and convoys using sound signal 6 “Caution”, in accordance with annex 5 of the Inland Waterways Navigation Code and a “Stop” visual signal (horizontal movement from side to side during daytime and a white light at night). A grounded motorized vessel shall use the same signals if passage alongside is not possible.</p> <p>A sunken vessel in, or in the immediate vicinity of, the fairway must be delimited by floating signs that indicate the navigation conditions.</p>
With respect to Article 6.23, para. 2 (b), does your Administration prohibit the use of longitudinal cable?	Yes	<p>The Inland Waterway Navigation Code provides that a ferry-boat may not remain in the fairway longer than is necessary for the service it provides on the waterway.</p> <p>When the longitudinal cable of a ferry-boat may block the fairway, the ferry-boat may stop on the side of the fairway opposite the point at which the cable is made fast only for as long as is strictly necessary for embarking and disembarking. During these operations, approaching vessels may request the clearing of the fairway by means of sound signal 1, “Warning”.</p>

<i>Article</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Additional information</i>
<p>With respect to articles 6.24-6.26, does your administration prescribe special rules for the passage under bridges or marking?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Inland Waterways Navigation Code provides that, in conditions of limited visibility, the passage of vessels and convoys under bridges is permitted only if the bridge passages have aids to navigation that allow identification of the passage at no less than 0.5 km and allow the boatmaster to navigate with certainty (visually or using technical equipment) during such passage.</p> <p>In populated areas, except provincial centres, pontoon bridges may be opened for the passage of vessels and convoys at any time.</p> <p>In provincial centres, pontoon bridges shall be opened according to a schedule.</p> <p>The passage of vessels through movable pontoon bridges is regulated by the use of semaphore signals.</p> <p>On approaching a pontoon bridge, at a distance of no less than 1 km, the vessel shall emit sound signal 1, “Caution”, in accordance with annex 5. At night or in reduced visibility, in addition to the sound signal, a light beam must also be projected upwards.</p> <p>When passing through bridges with height restrictions, boatmasters must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower the mast without extinguishing the lights. After passing through the bridge, the mast should immediately be returned to its original position;</li> <li>• If the vertical clearance offered by the bridge is insufficient (less than 20 cm headroom), all removable parts and components may be removed from the roof of the wheelhouse or movement must be halted pending authorization from the navigation safety authority;</li> <li>• In the case of large-dimension vessels or floating objects, if ballast must be used for passage under a bridge at high water levels (to increase the draught of the vessel or floating object through the use of ballast), passage under the bridge should only take place on the instruction of the shipowner.</li> </ul> <p>Boatmasters must obtain information on the bridge clearance from the dispatcher before setting out on the voyage.</p>
<p>With respect to Article 6.27, does your Administration prescribe special rules for the passage through weirs?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Inland Waterways Navigation Code provides that passage through weirs is permitted if the weir crest is secured to allow passage and the fairway is marked by floating navigation signs that are illuminated at night or navigation signs with a reflective surface.</p>

<i>Article</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Additional information</i>
		Passage through a weir is prohibited if the pounds on both sides each have two red beacons delimiting the weir zone. At night, the beacons shall be illuminated or have a reflective surface.
With respect to Article 6.28, does your Administration prescribe special rules for the passage through locks?	Yes	The Inland Waterway Navigation Code provides for the following procedure:*
With respect to Article 6.28 bis, does your Administration prescribe special rules for entering and leaving locks?	Yes	<p>The Inland Waterway Navigation Code provides that ingoing traffic lights installed on the lock heads regulate the entry of vessels directly into the chamber.</p> <p>Entry into the chamber and approach to the pier is permitted if the boatmaster can see the green traffic light clearly. A red light or the absence of lights means that the vessel may not cross the 60 “Stop” sign line.</p> <p>If two-aspect entry lights emitted from the control panel installed on the lock head are directed towards the pounds, yellow light signals are used to inform boatmasters that the lock chamber is being prepared to allow vessels to enter and to warn vessels to prepare to enter the lock from the pound on which the light is visible.</p> <p>A yellow signal does not authorize vessels to cross the 60 “Stop” sign line and enter the chamber, but only warns of the need to prepare to enter the chamber.</p> <p>At night, the following lights are used to indicate the position of the lock gates (to show whether they are closed or open):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the gates are closed — a red light on the lock control panel directed into the lock chamber;</li> <li>• When the gates are open — a green light at the same location.</li> </ul> <p>A red light emitted from the lock control panel or the absence of a light indicates that any vessel located in the chamber may not unmoor and begin to move towards the exit gates.</p>
With respect to Article 6.30, does your Administration prescribe other general rules for navigation in visibility of less than 1 km?	Yes	Since radar is not used on inland navigation vessels in Belarus, there are a number of requirements in the Inland Waterway Navigation Code that differ from those contained in paragraph 6.30 of CEVNI.

\* Note: detailed information relating to the rules of the passage through locks may be found in informal document SC.3/WP.3 No. 11 (2017).

<i>Article</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Additional information</i>
<p>With respect to Article 6.32, does your Administration:</p> <p>(a) Waive the provision on giving the three-tone signal or apply it only on certain waterways?</p> <p>(b) Prescribe additional provisions for vessels navigating by radar?</p>		Radar is not used in inland navigation vessels in Belarus and is not regulated by law.
<p>With respect to article 6.33, does your Administration prescribe that a vessel carrying the boatmaster of a convoy shall sound two long blasts?</p>	No	
<b>Chapter 8, “Signalling and reporting requirements”</b>		
<p>With respect to article 8.01, para. 4, does your Administration require that, if the vessel is stationary, all engines and auxiliary machinery must be stopped or unplugged?</p>	No	
<b>Annex 11, “Safety Checklist for Bunkering Fuel”</b>		
<p>With respect to annex 11, does your Administration require this form or other documents? If yes, please indicate their names here.</p>	No	

**B. Part IV. Information on other deviations or additional requirements complementing Chapter 10 in CEVNI 5.**

The basic requirements of chapter 10 of CEVNI correspond to the requirements of Belarusian legislation. However, Belarus has no legal regulations requiring a used-oil log or an unloading certificate for the disposal of waste.

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